

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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 Class Matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1908.

The average daily circulation of the  
 Barre Daily Times for the week ending  
 Saturday was

4,760

copies, the largest paid circulation of  
 any daily paper in this section.

It's Governor Prouty.

American citizenship is proving a  
 drawing card.

Taft grinned and Bryan grinned, both  
 sort of sheepish grins.

All Chicago and New York await with  
 bated breath for the word from the dia-  
 mond.

Turkey and Greece concerned in the  
 Eastern embroglio reminds of that  
 Thanksgiving dinner.

Young and debonaire Mr. Gibson of  
 Brattleboro as present pro tempore of  
 the Senate adds another link to a young  
 man's administration.

As yet American women have not  
 wedged their way into two occupations,  
 and one of them is that of telegraph  
 and telephone line-men. Spare the day  
 when we shall see women "sninning" up  
 a telephone pole.

St. Albans now has special reasons to  
 revere the memory of Samuel Champlain,  
 who discovered the lake which bears his  
 name, although perhaps by any other  
 name and discovered by some other ex-  
 plorer, Lake Champlain would have fur-  
 nished as adequate a water supply. Con-  
 nected with the lake, St. Albans ought  
 to be quite satisfied as to quantity.

Vermont communities are rarely called  
 upon to suffer such a blow as that which  
 befell Richmond late yesterday, destroying  
 many people at the same time as fire  
 wiped out several hundred thousand dol-  
 lars' worth of property and crippled part  
 of the town's industries. More serious  
 fires in respect to property loss have  
 occurred, notably the heavy fire at Rut-  
 land a few years ago, but none has been  
 accompanied by so serious loss of life  
 as the dispatches now indicate in con-  
 nection with the Richmond catastrophe.

## THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

The Times believes that it is voicing  
 the general sentiment of the state when  
 it extends to ex-Governor Fletcher D.  
 Proctor a strong word of commendation  
 for two years of efficient service as chief  
 executive of Vermont. They have been  
 years of advancement along many lines,  
 signalized as they were by a business  
 administration of a business man. We  
 would particularly commend ex-Governor  
 Proctor, in this connection, for keeping  
 his finger on the numerous departments  
 of his administration, thus minimizing  
 the chances for sloth and error and thus  
 rendering possible the more efficient ser-  
 vice from other state officers. There  
 have been very few, if any, details of  
 the executive's administration with  
 which the executive office has not been  
 cognizant. He has been a governor in  
 fact as well as in name. His service  
 has been made notable by thoroughness,  
 progressiveness and integrity, while in  
 the personal element of the position he  
 has conducted himself with a dignity



goes with every pair  
 of Shoes you buy  
 here.

Every foot can be  
 fitted right if you  
 give our patient sales-  
 man a chance.

\$1.50 to \$5.00.

WE CLEAN, PRESS AND  
 REPAIR CLOTHING.



174 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

commensurate with the office. Mr. Pro-  
 ctor retired from office to-day, able to  
 command the respect of Vermonters and  
 meriting their thanks.

## "LEGISLATIVE SPREE"

Montpelier and Barre are both "dry"  
 this year, but there is a second class  
 licensed saloon at Montpelier Junction,  
 which can be reached by a long walk or  
 a short ride. There was a time when  
 the legislators used to take a violent in-  
 terest in such things, but in late years,  
 notably since local option became effec-  
 tive, the biennial spree has largely be-  
 come a thing of the past. There has  
 been some drinking, as there always is  
 where a few hundred men get together,  
 but sobriety has rather been the rule,  
 not an exception.—Rutland Herald.

The contemporary may be giving a  
 rather distorted view of the temperance  
 notions of our law-makers, past and  
 present. It is true that at present there  
 are rare instances when the legislators  
 indulge in sprees to the disgrace of them-  
 selves and their office. But it is no dif-  
 ferent now than it has been for several  
 decades, to our understanding of the  
 conditions. There is always a coterie of  
 gay young blades—and some old—in  
 every legislative assembly, who feel  
 called upon to demonstrate their sport-  
 ing proclivities, and they now and then  
 make fools of themselves. However,  
 they constitute but a small proportion  
 of the assembly. The majority of the  
 men honored by their townsmen are  
 those who are blessed with an equi-  
 poised mind which precludes such lapses  
 as the contemporary speaks of. The most  
 of the Vermont legislators are temperate  
 and well-behaved. For which let us give  
 thanks.

Bring the whole family to see "Rosa,  
 the Italian Flower Girl," at the Thea-  
 trum.

## Dainty Toilet Soaps

—won't injure the skin, but  
 make it nice and soft. Cost  
 5 cents and 10 cents a cake.

Talcum Powder.....10 cents  
 Tooth Powder.....10 cents  
 Tooth Brush.....10 cents

You can get a whole toilet out-  
 fit here for a very little money.

New York 5 and 10c Store, B. Tomasi Bk.

GOV. PROUTY  
INAUGURATED

Continued from first page.

much better results than does the present  
 law.

## Court Procedure.

Another matter which deserves your  
 attention is that the superior court doc-  
 kets are loaded with small cases which  
 come from either the justice or munici-  
 pal courts. Many of these cases should  
 never be brought to the county court,  
 because they are unimportant and should  
 be determined in the lower courts. In  
 my opinion, it will be well for the state  
 to establish a system of district courts,  
 giving them exclusive jurisdiction up to  
 say \$300, and in all petty crimes, with  
 the right of appeal on points of law only,  
 directly to the supreme court, and pro-  
 viding for a common law jury when de-  
 manded. We should then give the right  
 of appeal from all justice courts directly  
 to these district courts, thus insuring a  
 prompt determination of all the smaller  
 cases and at a very much less expense  
 to all parties than if tried in the county  
 courts.

## Employers' Liability Act.

The wonderful growth of the industrial  
 and transportation business of this coun-  
 try, the vast and constantly increasing  
 amount of corporate wealth centralized  
 in those activities, the great army of  
 laborers engaged therein, and the start-  
 ling number of workmen annually killed  
 or maimed for life as a sacrifice to our  
 commercial prosperity, presents a situa-  
 tion unknown to, and not contemplated  
 by, the common law governing the rela-  
 tive rights and liabilities of master and  
 servant.

A realization of this fact that resulted  
 in the passage by the federal Congress,  
 and by most of the state legislatures, of  
 statutes known as "employers' liability"  
 acts that so modify the rigor of the com-  
 mon law of master and servant as to  
 adapt it to the demands of justice in  
 our changed industrial conditions.

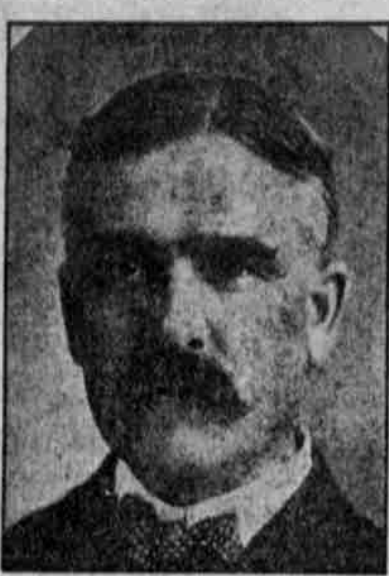
1. Under the existing law, if an em-  
 ployee of a railroad, or of any of our  
 great industrial corporations, is killed or  
 injured by the combined negligence of  
 himself and his employer, however gross  
 the negligence of the latter may be, re-  
 covery of damages is barred. In the  
 words of our supreme court, if the em-  
 ployee is guilty of contributory negligence  
 "in the least degree," there can be no  
 recovery.

The mere statement of this proposi-  
 tion demonstrates the injustice of that  
 feature of the existing law as applied  
 to our present industrial situation.

2. Under the existing law, if an em-  
 ployee is killed or injured by the negli-  
 gence of a fellow servant, no recovery  
 can be had, unless it can be shown that  
 the employer failed to exercise reason-  
 able care to insure the competency of  
 the offending fellow servant.

This also is unjust in view of our pres-  
 ent industrial conditions and tends to  
 induce less vigilance on the part of cor-  
 porations in the employment of com-  
 petent men. In other departments of busi-  
 ness an employer is held responsible for  
 the acts of his employee done within the  
 scope of his employment, and there is no  
 just reason why the same doctrine  
 should not prevail as between master and  
 servant in respect of the acts of a fel-  
 low servant. Moreover, the existing fel-  
 low-servant law affords the various la-  
 bor organizations very reasonable ground  
 for insisting that their employer shall  
 engage as their fellow servants only  
 members of their order; for if they are  
 substantially without remedy when in-  
 jured through the carelessness of their  
 fellow servants, they should be contented,  
 they may well argue, as to the character  
 and ability of those with whom they are  
 compelled to work.

An employers' liability law should be  
 passed, applicable to all corporations or-  
 ganized or doing business in this state,  
 which shall at least remedy the two ob-  
 jectionable features of the existing law  
 to which reference has just been made,  
 and should provide, first, that in all ac-  
 tions by a servant or his representative,  
 for death or injuries resulting from a  
 corporation's alleged negligence, "contri-  
 butory negligence" shall not bar recov-  
 ery, but shall go only in mitigation of  
 damages; any contract to the contrary  
 notwithstanding. Second, that in all  
 such actions, the fact that the injury  
 complained of resulted from the careles-  
 ness of a fellow servant shall be no de-



GOV. GEORGE H. PROUTY.

fense; any contract to the contrary not-  
 withstanding.

## Public Service Commission.

The law passed during the last session  
 of the legislature providing for the regu-  
 lation of railroads and the abolishing of  
 grade crossings has met with such uni-  
 versal favor and has proved of such  
 great benefit, that a demand has sprung  
 up that all public service corporations  
 should have similar state supervision.

The work of our railroad commission  
 has shown what may be done by wise  
 supervision, backed by proper authority  
 for the enforcement of such regulations  
 as they think proper to make. We have  
 seen many of our dangerous grade cross-  
 ings abolished and a general improve-  
 ment in the service rendered the public,  
 not only as regards safety, but also con-  
 venience. This is as it should be.

When any corporation receives a char-  
 ter from this state or comes here to do  
 business, such a corporation becomes a  
 child of the state, and the only super-  
 vision which can be exercised over that  
 body being through the state, the state  
 is under moral obligations to see that  
 it carries on its business in a proper  
 manner, subject to the rights of the  
 people. The number of public service  
 corporations doing business in our state  
 is increasing rapidly, and it is the part  
 of wisdom at this time to place them  
 under such control as shall retain for  
 the people their full rights.

I wish more especially to call your  
 attention to conditions existing regard-  
 ing telegraph and telephone companies.  
 At the present time there is practically  
 no competition among the telegraph  
 companies, the result being that they re-  
 ceive in many cases extremely poor ser-  
 vice, and such rates are charged as are  
 fixed by the company. It should be the  
 duty of a telegraph company receiving  
 a message to attend to its prompt deliv-  
 ery. They receive compensation for do-  
 ing this, and this obligation should be  
 binding on them as any other. At  
 the present time they are practically a  
 law unto themselves. No one can obtain  
 any redress except by their acquiescence  
 or in a court of law. I believe with the  
 proper supervision of a commission given  
 suitable authority, that this state of  
 affairs could be very largely done away  
 with, and that the service could be much  
 improved even if the rates were main-  
 tained as at present.

The telephone companies are in a  
 somewhat different position inasmuch as  
 many different companies have been es-  
 tablished through the state, resulting in  
 many cases in sharp competition. This  
 results usually in excellent service and  
 in reasonable rates. In other cases where  
 there is no competition the service is  
 not as good and the rates are higher. In  
 these days the trend in cases like this  
 is towards consolidation, and I am of  
 the opinion that this is bound to occur  
 in many places before a very long time.  
 It is also my opinion that when such  
 consolidations take place, they may be  
 beneficial to the communities; that one  
 company giving suitable service at a  
 fair price will be much better than two  
 companies, even though the cost of each  
 is less. For the above reasons I believe  
 that these consolidations may be made  
 of benefit to the public, but only when  
 made under the supervision of the state  
 and under such conditions as will pre-  
 vent over-capitalization on which the  
 public must pay dividends, with the im-  
 mediate result of excessive charges.

I have spoken particularly of these two  
 classes of corporations because they are  
 perhaps more prominently before the  
 public than any others at this time,  
 but the same arguments apply to other  
 public service corporations and should  
 be applied to them. For the purpose,  
 therefore, of providing such supervision,  
 I recommend that the name of the rail-  
 road commission be changed to that of  
 public service commission, and be given  
 supervision over all public service cor-  
 porations, with such power and authority  
 as are now given this commission for  
 the supervision and control of railroads.  
 This will, of course, increase the work  
 of the commission very materially and  
 their salaries should be increased in pro-  
 portion. They should also be given such  
 clerical assistance as is necessary for the  
 proper carrying on of this work.

## Insurance Department.

It would seem as if the time had defi-  
 nitely arrived when the state legisla-  
 ture should establish an independent in-  
 surance department, taking the duties  
 now assigned to that public business  
 from the secretary of state and the state  
 treasurer.

At the close of 1907 it appeared that  
 the fire insurance risks written had in-  
 creased from \$35,892,810 in 1885 to \$78,  
 414,273, and that the life insurance risks  
 outstanding on citizens in this state  
 amounted to \$59,931,123. The total pre-  
 mium received last year on Vermont  
 business by fidelity and casualty com-  
 panies equalled \$235,020.50, while ac-  
 cident companies collected \$134,633.92. In  
 my judgment these figures and all that  
 they imply warrant the definite considera-  
 tion by the legislature of an insurance  
 department, which I recommend, and the  
 creation of which is fully sustained at  
 the present time by reason of the large  
 income which the state is now deriving  
 from that business.

## Advertising Vermont.

In recommending that provision be made  
 for the purpose of gathering information  
 which will be of value, and then adver-  
 tising our state in a proper manner, I  
 believe that by so doing we shall make a  
 wise expenditure which will be returned  
 to us manifold.

## Finances.

It is very gratifying to report that the  
 finances of the state are in a flourishing  
 condition. We not only were able to  
 pay our running expenses during the last  
 two years, but accumulated something  
 of a surplus. I am of the opinion that  
 this amount, or at least a part of it,  
 should be transferred to the permanent  
 school fund as intended by the present  
 law. The revenues of the state at the

present time, and under present condi-  
 tions, are sufficient to pay the necessary  
 expenses and increase the appropriations  
 for schools and highways. Some of my  
 recommendations call for increased ap-  
 propriations for different departments,  
 but I believe they are necessary and in  
 such cases should be provided. In these  
 departments the business has increased  
 to such an extent that it seems impos-  
 sible to have the work properly done at  
 its present cost. But it is not with such  
 appropriations that we are likely to go  
 beyond what is reasonable and proper.  
 The great danger is in making special  
 appropriations for new matters which  
 are brought up from time to time. In  
 making appropriations of this nature,  
 we should use the greatest care. At the  
 present time it would seem that the re-  
 venues collected by the state are as large  
 as they can reasonably be expected to be  
 for some time to come, unless new  
 sources of revenue are provided. We  
 must, therefore, live within our present  
 income which, unless some unforeseen  
 cause arises, we should be easily able to  
 do. Let me again recommend the closest  
 scrutiny of all appropriations, having in  
 mind the most rigid economy consistent  
 with the proper carrying on of the busi-  
 ness of the state.

## Conclusion.

The duty which brings you together is  
 a most important one. The matters  
 which have been brought before you are  
 of the greatest interest and it will re-  
 quire your best efforts to successfully  
 solve the problems presented. It is only  
 by the most faithful attention to the  
 business of the session that you can per-  
 form your duties within a reasonable  
 time and in a proper manner. I urge  
 upon you that no time be wasted, but  
 that you enter at once upon the business  
 before you and give your undivided at-  
 tention to its accomplishment. I am  
 well aware that it is necessary that some  
 time be given to organization, but as  
 soon as this is completed the serious  
 work of the session should begin and  
 should be continued until your duties  
 are completed. A time limit for the ad-  
 mission of bills will be fixed by you, and  
 you should rigidly adhere to the rule  
 established. I urge especially on com-  
 mittees that they do not bring in bills  
 after this time limit shall have expired,  
 except in such cases as shall seem nec-  
 essary and where an injustice will be done  
 if they are not so admitted. Much legisla-  
 tion of a doubtful character is passed  
 because of the short time in which bills  
 may be considered when they are intro-  
 duced in this manner. The habit is per-  
 nicious one and should not be tolerated  
 except in very important cases. I would  
 not in any way suggest cutting short the  
 time required for full consideration of  
 all bills which are brought before you;  
 but simply urge that you give strict at-  
 tention to the matters presented, and  
 by your presence help to expedite the  
 work. It is your duty to be present at  
 each session of your honorable body, and  
 you should allow nothing to interfere  
 with your attendance except such matters  
 as are of vital importance. Both the  
 state and your own town are entitled  
 to your service during the entire session,  
 and if by your absence you fail to render  
 such service, you are withholding what  
 is rightfully their due. The work for  
 the session is before you, and on you  
 is laid the duty of its faithful per-  
 formance. Your motto should be, "For the  
 Public Good Only"—with this before you,  
 I have no doubt as to the result.

NOTES AND COMMENT  
OF THE LEGISLATURE

N. E. Clifford of Burlington is door-  
 keeper of the House with L. A. Hall,  
 son of Judge A. A. Hall of St. Albans,  
 assistant. Abram Cullins presides at  
 the Senate desk with J. H. Ranney of  
 Pittsfield in second place. The post-  
 master is William Foote of Middlebury,  
 from the same town as the postmaster  
 two years ago.

Practically all the business done in  
 the legislature today, besides listening  
 to the messages of the retiring and the  
 incoming governor, was the adminis-  
 tering of the oath of office to Repre-  
 sentative Otis of Sutton and Everlett  
 of Putney who were not present yester-  
 day.

Guy Page, the assistant secretary of  
 the Senate, is no relation to Governor  
 Page of Hyde Park but is the son of  
 Joel Page of Burlington. He is a law  
 student in the office of Mower & Dar-  
 ling.

Joseph G. Martin, the representative  
 from Brookline, is a brother of Federal  
 Judge J. L. Martin, familiarly known  
 as "Low" Martin, of Brattleboro.

The youngest man in the Senate is  
 E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro, who was  
 elected president pro tem. He is 37  
 years of age. The oldest senator is  
 Rev. E. T. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury.

The youngest representative who  
 could be located in the House on Wed-  
 nesday was Mr. Kent of Wells who is  
 29 years of age. Two Washington  
 county boys are close rivals, Clare Tem-  
 pletton, Democrat, of Worcester and  
 Ralph W. Brown of Middlesex who oc-  
 cupies Chair No. 1. Each is 30 years of  
 age, the latter being three months older  
 than the former.

In the history of seats Wednesday  
 afternoon Barre City representative,  
 George N. Tilden, managed to draw a  
 seat with his father, C. B. Tilden of  
 Northfield. Both are Democrats. Their  
 numbers are "44" and "43" respectively.

At the end of the seat drawings two  
 brothers found themselves together; W.  
 J. Boyce of Waterbury and J. H. Boyce  
 of Proctor.

Montpelier's representative, Joseph  
 A. DeBoer, and Earl S. Kinley of Rut-  
 land are seat-mates at the front of one  
 row, in numbers "307" and "309." Di-  
 rectly back of Mr. DeBoer, Frank E.  
 Howe of Bennington has found his  
 place.

The "blind chaplain" of the Senate,  
 Rev. Marcello W. Farman of Westfield,  
 was elected Wednesday for the fourth  
 time, having first been elected in 1904.  
 He was kept busy receiving the con-  
 gratulations of his friends Wednesday  
 afternoon. He is pleasantly located at  
 Miss Stone's, 194 Main street, as last  
 session.

There will be a special com-  
 munication of Granite Lodge,  
 No. 38, F. & A. M., Friday  
 evening at 7 o'clock. M. M.  
 degree. Per order W. M.

# Given Away Free!

## New 25 Cent Belt.

Given Away on Saturday—FREE. With every cash  
 purchase of \$1.00 or more, a pretty 25c Belt, all new,  
 your choice of black, brown, white or blue.

See Them Displayed in Window.

## Opening Sale of Ladies' Coats, Skirts and Waists.

Winter Underwear for women and children.

New Hosiery for women and children.

Ladies' Flannelette Robes (Peerless make) none  
 better. Price 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Wrappers, new, only 95c.

Hygrade Petticoats, none wider than the make  
 we carry. See them.

White Outing Flannel, 5c up.

Flannelette for kimonos. Price 10c, 12 1/2c, 14c.

See the new Bags, Ribbons and Neckwear.

See the Special Waist we are selling at 98 and \$1 25.

Don't forget to visit our store Saturday and get a  
 25c Belt. This is an advertisement that will not hap-  
 pen again.

# The Vaughan Store

## DON'T MAKE

THAT OLD SIDEBORD DO  
 DUTY OVER ANOTHER  
 THANKSGIVING. Buy a new one  
 now while you can get the pick of a  
 big shipment just arrived—Handsome  
 pieces of furniture that would adorn  
 any dining room, in quartered oak,  
 highly polished, artistic designs—va-  
 rying in price from \$12 to \$50.  
 Come in, look them over, and see if  
 we have oversteered the quality any.

"If You Buy It Of Us, It's Right"

A. W. BADGER & CO., MORSE BLOCK, BARRE, VERMONT

Funeral Directors. Licensed Embalmers.  
 Residence: Calls - 21 Eastern Avenue and 115 Seminary Street.  
 Telephone: - 38 Store, 447-11. Home: 447-21 and 835-4  
 RUBBER TIRED AMBULANCE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

# HAVE YOU HAD A RATHS- KELLER SUPPER?

The special series of suppers we are conducting are  
 meeting with public approval—first because they're some-  
 thing out of the ordinary; second, because the quality and  
 quantity of food, the service and surroundings are par-  
 excellence.

The specials scheduled for this week should tempt even  
 the trained taste of the epicure. They are prepared with all  
 the skill of an experienced chef, and the raw materials the  
 best obtainable.

For Thursday Between Hours of 5 and 12 P. M.

Pork Steak and Veal Chops, at regular prices.

For Friday and Saturday Between Hours of 5 and 12 P. M.

Lobsters, any style, a la Newburg a specialty.

Oysters, any style, cocktail a specialty. Clams  
 and Fish, any style, at regular advertised prices.

For Sunday Between Hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

A special menu will be arranged and announc-  
 ed tomorrow. The dinner will be prepared with  
 especial care and consist of some very rich, tempt-  
 ing dishes. A popular price will be charged.  
 See ad Friday.

Private dining room reserved for parties of not more  
 than 12 on application.

Regular dinners served weekdays from 12 'til 2 P. M.  
 for 35 cents.

Rathskeller open from 6 A. M. 'til 12 P. M.

Drop in for supper some night this week—tonight,  
 say,—and let us prove by demonstration how good these spe-  
 cial suppers really are. 'Twon't cost you a cent more than  
 it's worth.

NOTE—Just because the size of our ad is lessened, please  
 don't jump to the conclusion that we're going out of busi-  
 ness, for we are not. What we save on space will be put  
 into making things more delectable at the Rathskeller.

Get the habit—dine at the Rathskeller.

Basement Buzzell Bk, Pearl St. A. H. Buzzell, Prop.

## BARRE SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

### BOLSTER BLOCK

Capital - - - - \$ 50,000.00  
 Surplus and Profits - - 35,961.00  
 Deposits - - - - 1,404,973.00  
 Total Assets over - - \$1,500,000.00

### 1908 October 1908

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
x	x	x	x	1	2	3